



Aldershot Urban District Council.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

ALSO

ANNUAL SCHOOL REPORT

FOR

—❧— **1913** —❧—

BY

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ALDERSHOT :

J. DREW, PRINTER AND STATIONER,
UNION STREET.

To the Chairman and Members of the Aldershot Urban
District Council.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present my
Annual Report on the health of the district in
1913, and at the same time wish to thank you
for your courtesy and assistance during the
past year.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

E. W. ROUTLEY .

ALDERSHOT URBAN DISTRICT.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY FOR 1913.

Latitude	51° 15' N.
Longitude	46' W.
Rateable Value	£152,502
Area	4,178 acres.
Population (Town)	20,140
„ (S. Camp)	15,048
„ (Urban District)	35,188
Birth Rate	25·6
Death Rate (factor-corrected)	10·6
Zymotic Death Rate	·9
Infantile Mortality Rate	70

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REPORT for 1913.

POPULATION.—The following table gives the figures for population at the census of 1911, and the population as estimated on July 1st, 1913.

	Census 1911.			Estimated July 1st, 1913.
Town	19464	{ Males .. 9470 }		20140
		{ Females .. 9974 }		
South Camp	15711	{ Males .. 13256 }		15048
		{ Females .. 2455 }		
	<hr/> 35175			<hr/> 35188

Number of inhabited dwellings at Census, 3,650.

Number of tenements or separate occupiers, 4,508.

Average number of persons in each house, 5.3.

Area of Urban District, 4,178 acres.

Town	1,432
South Camp	2,746
	<hr/> 4,178

Density of Population, 13.8 per acre.

GEOLOGICAL CONDITIONS.—The northern part of the district is situated on the Lower, Middle and Upper Bagshot Sands, the southern portion rests on London Clay. Along the banks of the Blackwater River, which forms the eastern boundary, the soil is alluvial. The highest point in the town is at the western end of Alexandra Road, an elevation of 393 feet above Ordnance Datum ; at the lowest point, the Sewage Works, the elevation is 231 feet.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS.—The chief occupations of the inhabitants are the ordinary trading businesses and the letting of lodgings. There are few factories and comparatively few workshops. The population includes a very large number of ex-soldiers and their families, living entirely, or supplementarily on their pensions.

ADOPTIVE ACTS OF PARLIAMENT IN FORCE :—

Public Health Amendment Act, 1890.

Infectious Diseases Prevention Act, 1890.

Private Street Works Act, 1872.

Notification of Births Act, 1907.

Public Health Amendment Act, 1907.

Parts II, III, IV, V, VI & X (Sect. 95).

RATEABLE VALUE for Aldershot Urban District, £152,502.

TOTAL RATES, 1913.—6/-.

BYELAWS are in force in the district in respect to :—

	Date made
Cleansing of Footways, Pavements and Cesspools ..	1887
Common Lodging Houses	1887
Hackney Carriages	1887
Hackney Carriages (mechanically driven) ..	1910
Houses Let in Lodgings	1908
Mortuary	1888
New Streets and Buildings	1887
Nuisances	1887
Offensive Trades (Blood Boiler, Blood Drier, Bone Boiler)	1888
Pleasure Grounds	1888
Slaughter Houses	1887
Tents, Vans and Sheds	1907

REGULATIONS are in force in the district in respect to :—
Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops 1900

BIRTHS.—The actual number of births which were registered in the district in 1913 was :—

Town	496
South Camp	565

Total for District .. 1061

A large number of births take place each year in the Louise Margaret Hospital, which are subsequently allotted to other districts by the Registrar-General ; further a certain number of births taking place in the workhouse at Farnham, and which properly belong to Aldershot, have to be transferred to this district. The corrected figures stand as follows :—

Town ..	653	{	Males	341—Illegitimate,	18
			Females	312—Illegitimate,	18
South Camp	250	{	Males	125—Illegitimate,	Nil.
			Females	125—Illegitimate,	Nil.
Total ..	903	{	Males	466—Illegitimate,	18
			Females	437—Illegitimate	18
				903	36

STILL BIRTHS.—In addition to registered births, 15 Still Births were notified during 1913 under the Notification of Births Act in the civil area.

BIRTH RATES reckoned per 1,000 of estimated population :

	Whole District.	Town.	South Camp.
1913	25.6	32.4	16.6

The annual rate for 1913 for the country at large was 23.9.

MORTALITY FOR THE YEAR 1913.—The deaths and death rates (after making the usual corrections for deaths of non-residents in Aldershot, and for deaths of residents in other districts) were as follows :—

1913.	Whole District.	Town.	South Camp
Number of Deaths ..	294	222	72
Recorded Death Rates	8.3	11.1	4.7

(Calculated per 1,000 of estimated population).

The death rate for England and Wales during 1913 was 13.4.

THE “ CORRECTED ” DEATH RATE FOR THE WHOLE DISTRICT AND THE COMPARATIVE MORTALITY.—The recorded death rate is itself a somewhat unreliable figure on which to depend for observations as to the comparative healthiness of a particular district. One town may be very favourably situated with regard to the distribution of the population in respect of age and sex, as compared with other towns ; for example, the entire population may contain an unusually large number of young adults, in whom, placed under favourable conditions, the standard of health must necessarily be high, and the mortality in consequence low: it is therefore impossible to compare the mortality of such a district with that of another or of the whole country, without first applying a factor of connection which takes into account the age and sex distributing of the population. This factor of correction is worked out for each town in the Registrar’s General Department from the information available in the last Census return ; in the case of the Aldershot Urban District, the factor is the unusually high one of 1.2819. The recorded death rate of 8.3 multiplied by this factor gives us the corrected death rate, namely, 10.6.

The death rate for England and Wales in 1913 being 13.4, it will be seen that our local conditions of health compare very favourably with those of the country as a whole. Another method of comparison is that of stating the “ comparative

mortality figure " of a district, taking that of England and Wales as 1000. This figure is, for the Aldershot Urban District, 791, which is an exceptionally low one. I regret that it has not been possible for me to obtain the separate factors for correction in the two divisions of the town, civil and military ; so that one has to be content with assuming that in all probability the corrected death rate for the town itself is slightly higher than the recorded death rate of 11.1, while that for the Camp must be considerably greater than the recorded one of 4.7.

REVIEW OF THE GENERAL MORTALITY IN THE TOWN.—The meteorological conditions of 1913 were very favourable to health, and there was very little prevalence of epidemic disease. There were a number of cases of measles notified to me during the summer months ; and the Infants Department of the East End School was closed under Article 53 (b) from May 2nd until June 2nd in consequence of an outbreak of measles, and for the same reason, the Infants Department of the Roman Catholic Schools was closed from June 4th until June 30th. There were four deaths of infants during July, August and September from epidemic diarrhoea, and two deaths resulted from diphtheria at the end of December. 19 deaths took place from Tuberculosis of the Lungs as compared with 29 in 1912.

INQUESTS.—The Coroner held 19 inquests in the district, 10 in the Town and 9 in the South Camp.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.—45 children under 1 year of age died in the Town during 1913 ; the causes of death are given in Table IVA. It will be noted that a considerable proportion of deaths are due to antenatal conditions over which Sanitary Authorities have very little or no control ; and although only six are directly ascribed to syphilis, it is probable that venereal diseases in the parents are responsible for a great number of others, particularly of those included under the heading of Premature Birth. Attention should also be drawn to the comparative mortality of legitimate and illegitimate children ; while only six per cent, of children born in wedlock died, no less than twenty per cent. of the illegitimate children died under one year of age.

On the whole, however, the general mortality is a very low one, the Infantile Mortality figure for the district being 70, expressed as the ratio to 1000 registered births. The Infant Mortality figure for the whole country in 1913 was 103.

The Report of the Local Government Board on Infant and Child Mortality issued in 1913 contains the following interesting statistical information with regard to Aldershot; the period under consideration being the four years 1907 to 1910.

In Aldershot (1907-1910), the death-rate :

	<i>Per cent.</i>
At ages 0—1 month was	14 below
At ages 0—3 months was	32 below
From Prem. Birth and Cong. Def. was	19 above
From the " group of 5 " was	19 below
At ages 3—6 months was	32 below
At ages 6—12 months was	49 below
From Measles and Whooping Cough was	21 below
From Bronchitis and Pneumonia was . .	30 below
From Diarrhoea was	31 below
For the entire first of life was	30 below
At ages 1—5 years was	52 below

the average rate for the 241 urban areas.

As compared with the 111 small towns, 1907-1910 Aldershot is :—

8th lowest in death-rate for 1—5 years (bracketed).

8th lowest in death-rate for 6—12 months (bracketed).

In addition, Aldershot was among the lowest 25 out of the 241 urban areas, for mortality at ages 1 to 3 months.

CHILD WELFARE WORK.—The Health Visitor has continued her very useful work, and it is largely to her untiring efforts that the very favourable report on the infant mortality is due. Infant consultations are held at the Municipal Buildings on Wednesday afternoons, the average attendance being 15 to 20 mothers. Leaflets on food preparation, on dangers of contamination from flies, etc., are distributed during the summer season. The official and voluntary agencies at work concerning child care and supervision are (1) the District Council, (2) Central Aid Society, (3) Military Nursing Organisation, (4) National Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Children. The following summary gives the particulars of the work of the Health Visitor in 1913 :—

Number of visits and re-visits to homes after notification of births, 1,312.

Number of Infants brought to Infant Consultations at Council Buildings, 254.

Number of houses reported for further investigation by Inspector, 34.

Number of cases reported to the National Society, 4.

Supervision of Midwives.

(MIDWIVES' ACT, 1902).

The following is a general summary of the work carried out under the Midwives' Act during 1913, more extended details of which are given in the reports furnished quarterly to the County Council.

12 Midwives applied for registration locally during the year, and 9 of these have sent full particulars of cases attended by them ; with regard to the remaining three, two of them have had no cases, while the third has left the neighbourhood without furnishing a return, and the total number of cases attended, etc., given below is necessarily incomplete to that extent.

Number of Midwives Returns	..	..	9
Number of all cases attended	..	..	404
Number of cases attended as <i>Midwife</i>	..	..	371
Number of cases attended as <i>Attendant Nurse</i>	..	..	33
Number of cases in which medical help was advised	..	..	58
Number of Still Births	..	..	12
Number of cases of twins	..	..	6
Number of infants breast-fed at close of attendance	..	..	384
Number of infants hand-fed at close of attendance	..	..	9

VITAL STATISTICS.—Number of Births registered in Town in 1913, 496. Number of Births notified in Town in 1913, 442. Number of Still Births in Town in 1913 15. Infantile Mortality Rate, 70. Percentage of Births attended solely by Midwives; about 80 per cent.

PLACES OF RESIDENCE.—Several changes of address have been notified during the year ; the Sanitary Conditions in all respects being perfectly satisfactory.

CASE BOOKS, BAGS, APPLIANCES, ETC., MODE OF PRACTICE.—An ex-midwife (formerly on the roll, but removed for mis-conduct) was reported to me as having attended a case of childbirth in March, 1913; the matter was investigated by me, and reported to the Committee.

In September 1913, a certified midwife (not locally registered) was reported to have attended a case of childbirth in the Town; in addition, she failed to notify the birth under the provisions of the Notifications of Births Act. She appeared before the Committee to answer these charges, and was reprimanded and cautioned.

PUERPERAL SEPTICAEMIA.—One case of a mild nature was notified in December; the case was investigated by me but no infringement of the Rules had taken place and there was no reason to attribute the condition to any fault of the attending midwife; the usual disinfection, etc., was carried out.

MIDWIVES' COMMITTEE.—Quarterly meetings were held on March 18th, June 13th, September 9th and November 14th.

ZYMOTIC DISEASE RATE.—4 deaths were due to Measles, 1 to Whooping Cough, 2 to Diphtheria, 12 to Diarrhoea. The Zymotic death-rate for the Town was .9 per 1,000.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.—The following table shows the monthly incidence of infectious disease in the Town in 1913.

1913	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Erysipelas.	Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Other Forms of Tuberculosis.	Puerperal Fever.	Total.
Jan.	1	—	—	3	—	—	4
Feb.	—	1	1	8	6	—	16
March	1	1	—	1	5	—	8
April	—	3	—	1	2	—	6
May	—	—	—	3	—	—	3
June	—	1	—	3	—	—	4
July	—	1	2	2	—	—	5
Aug.	2	—	—	6	—	—	8
Sept.	1	1	—	2	2	—	6
Oct.	1	2	1	5	1	—	10
Nov.	2	5	1	8	1	—	17
Dec.	—	9	—	4	2	1	16
Total	8	24	5	46	19	1	103

SCARLET FEVER.—8 cases of this disease were notified from the Town, while I received notifications of 21 cases in the military quarters. The fullest particulars were obtained with regard to the 8 cases in the civil parish ; 3 of these were of civilians who inhabit a dwelling on the canal bank which is in the centre of the military district although not within Government property ; these cases were obviously connected with the cases which had been notified as having occurred previously in the barracks. Of the remaining five cases, in two the diagnosis was a doubtful one ; in one again, the child had been attending a school outside the district in which there had been cases of the disease ; one again, was a case of a military patient occurring in the town ; one was a sporadic case in which no clue could be discovered, and the remaining case was that of a school teacher from outside the district, who arrived infected with the disease, on a visit to Aldershot. It remains to add that all the cases were of a mild type, and a good recovery was made in each case. The Sanitary conditions of every house were fully investigated and existing defects remedied.

DIPHTHERIA.—24 cases of this disease were notified during 1913. The leading circumstances in each case were carefully investigated, and show in many cases how this insidious malady may be introduced into the town, and while probably affecting mildly a few intermediate persons who escape detection, may eventually cause more severe manifestations of the disease in others. No case occurred in January, and only one in February, this being the case of an army schoolmaster living in the town which was notified and dealt with by the military authorities. The next case which occurred in March was an inmate of a house in which were living a number of military lodgers. Three cases which occurred in April were apparently due to a visit to the house of a nurse from a Fever Hospital in another part of the County ; at all events this appeared to be the only suspicious circumstance in the history of the case : the Medical Officer of Health of the district was forthwith communicated with, and inquiries promised.

In October, a music hall artist travelling all night from Yarmouth, and suffering at the same time with a severe sore throat, arrived in sick condition at Aldershot, and after medical examination was found to be suffering from Diphtheria: she was immediately removed to the Isolation Hospital ; fortunately no further cases were referable to this cause : as however, she had arrived at a lodging-house in which there

were a number of young children it was probably a fortunate circumstance from the public point of view that her throat symptoms were sufficiently pronounced for her to seek medical advice. A few mild cases amongst school children were notified in November, while in December 6 persons (1 adult and 5 children) were infected solely through the neglect to call in medical advice in the case of sore throat in a girl living in the same house, who had been allowed to mix with the other inmates without any thought as to the possibly dangerous nature of the sickness; the house, too, was overcrowded, which doubtless was the great factor in spreading the disease among the inmates. Out of the 24 notified cases, 2 were found to be based on incorrect diagnosis, so that the correct total of Diphtheria cases was 22. These cases occurred in 16 houses which were all thoroughly overhauled as to their sanitary conditions; the drains also being tested by the Inspector of Nuisances in each case. The result of the sanitary investigations was as follows:—in 9 houses, out of the houses the drainage system was found to be grossly defective, and in such a condition as to be injurious to health; in one again, there was marked dampness from structural defect, and in one, gross overcrowding. All these conditions were promptly remedied after the customary notices had been served. It must be remembered that Diphtheria is a disease which is practically endemic in all towns, and the principal reason why it can never be practically banished from the land in the same way as many other disease have been (*e.g.*, Typhus, Small Pox and Plague), is that it is constantly being transmitted in a very mild and therefore generally unrecognised form from person to person until a more severe case is developed, possibly owing to insanitary conditions (absence of proper ventilation, overcrowding, and defective drains). At the same time, Aldershot, as pointed out in last year's report, is really more free than Diphtheria than in most places; for example, while the attack rate per 1,000 of population in the country at large in 1913 was 1.4, and in the County of Hampshire was 1.45, the attack rate in Aldershot is only 1.09

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.—This disease is now compulsorily notifiable in this country and 46 cases were notified in the town during 1913. In a certain number of these cases, the notifications came from the Workhouse Infirmary in the first instance, their previous addresses in Aldershot being furnished; on enquiry at many of these no information could be obtained owing to their having been casual lodgers in Common Lodging Houses, in some cases having only been at

the address a few days ; it is to be presumed therefore, that Aldershot gets the credit for a good deal of Tuberculosis, to which it is not entitled. Except in certain cases when the circumstances of the patient rendered visits inexpedient, the residences of the patients were all visited by me ; the house conditions, literature supplied, sputum pots and disinfectant distributed, and insanitary defects reported and dealt with. In all cases after death and after removal either to Sanatorium or Infirmary, the apartments, clothing, etc., were thoroughly disinfected.

OTHER INFECTIOUS DISEASES—MEASLES.—In April, May, June, a number of cases of Measles were notified to me by the Headmaster of the Schools ; the epidemic was of comparatively limited proportions, and no further cases were reported during the year.

PUERPERAL FEVER.—One case only was notified during the year, the illness being of a mild nature and recovery uneventful.

CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER: POLIOMYELITIS.—There have been no notified cases of this disease in the town.

ANALYTICAL AND BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORY.—The effluent from the Sewage Works has been examined from time to time and has been found to be as a rule of a very satisfactory nature. The town water supply has been from time to time tested, and the water from wells supplying houses, which have been the subject of notices under the Housing Acts has also received attention.

BACTERIOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.—Examinations on bacteriological lines have been made in confirmation or otherwise of morbid conditions as follows :—

DIPHTHERIA	..	..	..	..	105
TUBERCULOSIS	..	..	..	..	36
INFLUENZA	..	..	..	..	5
RINGWORM	..	..	..	..	15
OTHERS	..	..	..	..	4

165

WATER SUPPLY:—The Town supply is provided by the Aldershot Gas, and Water Co., and is of high standard of purity. The water is obtained from Artesian Wells (10 of which are in constant use) situated on the southern boundary of the district. During 1913 the average daily net consumption per head was 21.29 gallons ; the rainfall as registered at the Waterworks was 25.14 inches. 36 new services were laid and there were 8 discontinuances.

Isolation Hospital.—North Town Hospital.

This institution includes an administrative block, 2 isolation blocks with 12 beds in each, 2 single isolation wards with nurses' room for observation cases, a discharge block, laundry and disinfecting station.

The staff consists of a nurse-matron, two assistant nurses, caretaker, cook and laundry-maid.

The disinfector is a "modified" Washington Lyon, with a pressure of 25lbs. in the jacket and 20lbs. in the chamber.

During 1913, 81 lots of infected bedding, etc., have been removed for disinfection to the Hospital. 116 houses (219 rooms) have been disinfected.

The disinfectant used is a 6 per cent. solution of formaldehyde (40 per cent.), and a "Climax" spraying machine is employed for the purpose.

In addition to the Town disinfection, 8, 2, and 2 lots of bedding have been disinfected at the request of the District Councils of Farnborough, Fleet, and Ash respectively.

Forty-three patients were admitted to the Hospital during 1913: one other being born in the ward.

	Total.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Observation Cases.	Born.
Cases from Aldershot Town	(33)	3	21	3	2	4	
Cases from other districts	(11)	2	2	3		3	1
Total	(44)	5	23	6	2	7	1

In six cases, tonsillotomy was performed. One case of Diphtheria died in the institution.

The Balance Sheet of the Hospital for year ending March 31st, 1913, is as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Entire Expenditure (Maintenance, Salaries, &c.)	739	10	3
Repayment of Loan (Principal and Interest)..	236	0	0
	975	10	3
Receipts for Maintenance from patients admitted from adjoining districts	480	8	1
Nett cost ..	495	2	2

Removal and Disposal of House Refuse.

Sewage Disposal.

The removal of House Refuse is done by the Surveyor's Department, and is carried out three times weekly.

The refuse receptacles are placed for collection, by regulation of the Council, outside the houses, usually on the pavement. I have frequently reported the fact that the majority of the receptacles in use are unsuitable for the purpose, and are without proper covers; and I have previously recommended that Sect. 36 of the Public Health Act, 1875, and Sect. 5 of the Byelaws for Nuisances, should be rigidly enforced. The newly sanctioned byelaws for New Buildings contain a provision that every new dwelling shall be provided with a proper sanitary dustbin.

The house refuse is disposed of in the Meldrum Destructor at the Sewage Works. Trade refuse is removed by the Surveyor's Department on payment by the occupier.

The sewage system is a water carriage one, partly combined and partly separate. The sewage flows by gravitation to the Works and is there pumped on to the contact beds in series; after leaving these it flows in channels over an extent of about 15 acres of alluvial land, and eventually enters the Blackwater River at the north-eastern extremity of the district.

During the year (the Sewage Works Manager reports) all the beds have undergone the usual skimming and forking, while four have been thoroughly cleaned and made up again with new clinkers.

One new tertiary bed, 90ft. x 90ft. x 2ft. has been added, making a total number of 45 beds as follows:—17 Primary, 14 Secondary, 7 Tertiary and 7 Storm beds.

The effluent Carrier (380 yards in length) has been made wider by one-third—the width now varying from 6 to 30 feet to provide for the more complete aeration of the effluent.

361,250,000 gallons of sewage and storm water have been treated at the Works.

The River Blackwater was cleaned from the West End as far as the Farnborough boundary.

4,657 tons of refuse, 101 tons of offal, and 75 quarters of condemned meat have been destroyed during the year.

An extensive re-construction of the sewage system (owing to occasional flooding of the sewers at certain points) has been decided on, and will be carried out in 1914.

The following parts of the district are at present still un-sewered :—

Three cottages on crest of Redan Hill (cesspools).

Five cottages in Cemetery Road (pail closets).

Six houses in Cranmore Lane (cesspools).

Two houses in Ayling Lane (cesspools).

Six cottages, Aldershot Stubbs (pail closets).

The only houses in Aldershot (Civil Parish) which are not connected with the Public Water Supply are 4 cottages at Aldershot Stubbs, and 5 cottages known as the Alms Houses, Cranmore Lane.

The following is the text and report made by me to the Health Committee in September, 1913, respecting the character of the effluent at the Sewage Works :—

The Chairman and Members of the Health Committee.

GENTLEMEN,

I understand that a sample of effluent taken by the Thames Conservancy Board Inspector on July 31st has been analysed by the Board Analyst, and has been declared to be a “ bad ” effluent.

A duplicate sample was not taken on this occasion, contrary to the usual custom, so that I am unable to give you any report as to my own opinion regarding the general state of the effluent on that particular occasion. I have notes, however, of a sample sent to me by the Sewage Manager on June 30th, and I found the following results on analysis :—

Physical characters—Colourless and odourless.

Deposit—Slight, amorphous, light brown.

Oxygen absorbed (3 hours, 15° C.)—.6.

Oxygen absorbed in five days—1.1.

Putrefactive change on incubation—Nil.

I have analysed two samples since (one taken on August 15th and one on August 18th), and they neither differ very materially from the one previously examined on June 30th, except in regard to one particular, namely, a somewhat excessive amount of organic ammonia (namely, .3 per 100,000).

The latest report of the Royal Commission on Sewage Disposal is a very voluminous one, but its main conclusions may be summarised as follows :—

SUMMARY OF CONCLUSIONS.

(a) The law should be altered so that a person discharging sewage matter into a stream should not be deemed to have committed an offence under the Rivers Pollution Prevention Act, 1876, if the sewage matter is discharged in a form which satisfies the requirements of the prescribed standard.

(b) The standard should be either the general standard or a special standard which will be higher or lower than the general standard, as local circumstances require or permit.

(c) An effluent in order to comply with the general standard must not contain as discharged more than 3 parts per 100,000 of suspended matter, and with its suspended matters included must not take up at 65° F. (18.3° C.) more than 2.0 parts per 100,000 of dissolved oxygen in 5 days. This general standard should be prescribed either by statute or by order of the Central Authority, and should be subject to modifications by that authority after an interval of not less than ten years.

(d) In fixing any special standard the dilution afforded by the stream is the chief factor to be considered. If the dilution is very low it may be necessary for the Central Authority, either on their own initiative or on application by the Rivers Board, to prescribe a specially stringent standard, which should also remain in force for a period of not less than ten years.

(e) If the dilution is very great the standard may, with the approval of the Central Authority, be relaxed or suspended altogether. Our experience leads us to think that as a general rule, if the dilution, while not falling below 150 volumes, does not exceed 300, the dissolved oxygen absorption test may be omitted, and the standard for suspended solids fixed at 6 parts per 100,000. To comply with this test no treatment beyond chemical precipitation would ordinarily be needed. If the dilution, while not falling below 300 volumes, does not exceed 500, the standard for suspended solids may be further relaxed to 15 parts per 100,000. For this purpose, tank treatment without chemicals would generally suffice if the tanks were properly worked and regularly cleansed. These relaxed standards should be subject to revision at periods to be fixed by the Central Authority, and the periods should be shorter than those prescribed for the general or for the more stringent standards.

(f) With a dilution of over 500 volumes, all tests might be dispensed with and crude sewage discharged, subject to such conditions as to the provision of screens or detritus tanks as might appear necessary to the Central Authority.

It will be remembered that the volume of the Blackwater stream up to the point at which our effluent enters is, except in very wet weather, a very small one—much smaller, indeed, than the volume of effluent which enters it. It is on this account probably that the Thames Conservancy Board are seeking to enforce a more rigorous standard of purification of the effluent, in accordance with the conclusions of the Royal Commission as summarised above.

It is clear, from a consideration of the way in which the contact beds are being attended to at the Sewage Works, that the Manager has been doing his very best to produce a satisfactory effluent ; indeed, it is always a matter of surprise to me that the effluent is as good as it nearly always is, taking all the circumstances into consideration, namely, the length of time these beds have been working (nearly 20 years, I believe), the somewhat antiquated arrangements for preliminary sedimentation of the sewage, and the absence of appliances which might be conceivably employed with advantage, in order to get a still more satisfactory result at the final outfall. Any unnecessary expense is, of course, to be deplored so long as a satisfactory effluent, which meets with the approval of the River Board, can be produced ; but as a very rigorous standard is likely to be set up in the near future for this particular stream, it behoves the Local Authority to endeavour to get the best possible results with the minimum expense.

I have always felt that the preliminary straining and sedimentation which the sewage should undergo is entirely insufficient at the Works ; and I suggest that the following scheme might be usefully tried, namely : (1) the conversion of the first three primary (so-called) bacteria beds into sedimentation tanks ; these beds serve no other purpose at present, in my opinion, than mere rough filters ; they are overcharged with organic matter, with which they cannot deal, and the sewage passes out in very little better condition than that in which it enters ; no precipitating agent need be used, but the organic sludge forming at the bottom of the tanks should be removed by daily pumping. (2) The clarified sewage should then be delivered over the contact beds, which might be provided with sprinklers or fixed sprays, so that extra oxygenation might be afforded. (3) The process of renewing these old contact beds,

although a costly and laborious one, is yet one that must be undertaken sooner or later, if a high standard of effluent is to be attained.

I understand that the beds at present undergo constant treatment by forking, resting, and so on, but it appears that this is now insufficient for thorough and efficient treatment, and some further means either in the direction of extending the beds, and thus enlarging the area of purification, or else the adoption of a different system of treatment of the existing beds, as outlined above, ought to be carefully considered.

In addition to the above, the arrangement of the beds might be altered with advantage ; thus, instead of the clinker completely filling the bed, an empty space of about one foot diameter should be left all round the tank between the material and the walls, the drains being laid from the centre only, so that additional aeration from all sides could be afforded.

Your obedient servant,

E. W. ROUTLEY.

New Buildings.

These are under the supervision of the Surveyor. The following is a list of the new buildings, etc., plans for which were passed and carried out during the year :—

Houses	..	..	27
New Office	..	..	1
New Shop Fronts	..	..	2
Motor Sheds, &c.	..	..	6
Houses with Shops	..	..	3
Additions to premises	..	..	4
Addition to hotels	..	..	3
New W.C.'s on Fair Ground	..	..	2
New W.C. in Cinema	..	..	1
New Workshop, &c	..	..	1
Cart Sheds	..	..	1
Dairies	..	..	1
Addition to Motor Works	..	..	1
Total			53

Housing of the Working Classes.

(Housing and Town Planning Act, 1909).

The following is a summary of the work done in the Health Department in connection with the sanitation of dwelling houses during 1913 :—

Number of new dwelling houses erected—

(a) By private enterprise	27
(b) By Council	0

Number of houses inspected by Inspector of Nuisances or Medical Officer of Health—

(a) As a result of complaint	191
(b) As a result of infectious disease ..	45
(c) As a part of inspection under the Housing Inspection of District Regulations, 1910	60

Number of notices served for structural defects of houses—

(a) Informal	184
(b) Statutory	62

Number of notices served for—

(a) Overcrowding	4
(b) Uncleanliness	84

Number of notices complied with .. 266

Number of houses dealt with under Sect. 15,
Act, 1909 2

Number of houses represented under Sect. 17,
Act, 1909 60

(a) Number of houses put in repair (exclud- ing those dealt with under Sect. 15) ..	47
(b) Number of houses closed	7
(c) Number of houses demolished	0

Number of obstructive buildings dealt with 0

Number of back-to-back houses .. 4

Number of cellar dwellings 0

Number of registered houses let in lodgings 211

The 50 dwelling houses specified below have been dealt with under the Housing and Town Planning Act—

(1) *Under Section 17.*

Deadbrook Cottages	3
8, King's Road	1
47, 49, 51, 53, Lysons Road	4
30—54, Newport Road (alternate No.) ..	13
Pharo's Cottages, Pavilion Road	4
1, 2, 3, 4, 5, Smith's Cotts., Newport Road	5
1, 2, 3, Wellington Court	3
87—102, West End Terrace (excepting No. 95)	15

(2) *Under Section 15.*

25, 27, Little Wellington Street

..

2

Statement as required by Article V of the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910, in regard to the inspection of dwelling houses under Sect. 17 (1) of the Housing, Town Planning, &c., Act, 1909, year ending December 31st, 1913 :—

Number of dwelling houses inspected during the year under and for the purposes of the subsection—105.

Number of such dwelling houses which were considered to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation—60.

Number of dwelling houses in respect of which representations were made to the Local Authority with a view to the making of closing orders—48.

Number of dwelling houses in respect of which closing orders were made by the Local Authority—18.

Number of dwelling houses the defects in which were remedied without the making of closing orders—29.

Number of dwelling houses which after the making of closing orders, were made fit for human habitation—18.

General character of defects found to exist in the dwelling inspected :—

- (1) Dampness ; (2) Unpaved and insanitary condition of back yards, and absence of proper receptacles for refuse ; (3) Drainage defects.

Housing of the Working Classes in Aldershot.

In my report for last year I made the following remarks on the housing question in Aldershot.

“ There is insufficient housing accommodation for the working classes in Aldershot. The cost of the land appears to be the prohibitive factor in the erection of suitable cottages with low rentals. The powers of the Act might well be utilised in obtaining land at a reasonable price and building cottages to be let at rentals within reach of small wage-earners.”

These words seem to me to apply with ever greater emphasis at the present time. Since the census of 1911, approximately 600 have been added to the population, while only 86 new houses are reported to have been constructed. As private enterprise appears to be unequal to the task of building a sufficiency of houses, it follows that the Local Authority, in order to prevent the overcrowding of existing houses, which must necessarily become more pronounced year by year, should take the matter in hand with as little delay as possible. The position of affairs at the present moment is that lodgers are taken into every available room in probably three-fourths of the whole number of houses in Aldershot. This condition directly promotes insanitary conditions, the more easy communicability of infectious disorders, and the prevalence of Tuberculosis.

TABLE V.
Urban District of Aldershot.
Summary of Sanitary Work done in the Inspector of Nuisances
Department during the year 1913.

		Number of		Abatement Notices.		Nuisances Abated after Notices by		Nuisance Remaining Unabated.
		Inspections and Observations made.	Defects found.	Informal by Inspector.	Formal by Authority.	Inspector.	Authority.	
Dwelling-houses and Schools	Foul Conditions ..		185		5	176	5	4
	Structural Defects ..	842	499	29	—	443	27	29
	Over-crowding ..		4		—	4	—	—
	Unfit for Habitation ..		12		19	—	12	—
	Lodging-houses ..	176	19		—	19	—	—
	Dairies & Milkshops ..	15	5		—	5	—	—
	Cowsheds ..		2		—	2	—	—
	Bakehouses ..	10	3		—	3	—	—
	Slaughter-houses ..	130	4		—	4	—	—
	Canal Boats ..	—	—		—	—	—	—
	Ashpits and Privies ..	**	—		—	—	—	—
	Deposits of Refuse and Manure	71	46	264	6	40	6	—
House Drainage	Water-closets ..	**	151		7	139	7	5
	Defective Traps ..		10		—	10	—	—
	No Disconnection ..		11		—	11	—	—
	Other Faults ..	**	215		6	206	6	3
	Water Supply ..		32		1	31	1	—
	Pigsties ..		7		—	7	—	—
	Animals improperly kept		31		1	30	1	—
	Offensive Trades ..	7	1		—	1	—	—
	Smoke Nuisances ..	—	—		—	—	—	—
	Other Nuisances ..	—	10		—	9	—	1
Totals ..		1,251	1,247	264	74	1,140	65	42

Complaints received ..	191	PRECAUTIONS AGAINST INFECTIOUS DISEASE.	
Seizures of Unwholesome Food	1	Lots of Infected Bedding Stoved or Destroyed ..	
Samples of Food taken for Analysis ..	29	Houses Disinfected after Infectious Disease ..	
Samples of Food found Adulterated ..	1	Schools, ditto, ditto ..	
Samples of Water taken for Analysis ..	1	Prosecutions for not Notifying Existence of Infectious Disease	
Samples of Water Comdemned as Unfit for Use ..	1	Convictions, ditto, ditto ..	
		Prosecutions for Exposure of Infected Persons or Things ..	
		Convictions, ditto, ditto ..	

** See D.H.

Inspection of Houses.

(Housing and Town Planning Act).

Number of new houses built in 1913, 27 ; general character, artisan dwellings.

No Town Planning Scheme contemplated at present time.

The Inspecting Officer under Article II of the Housing Regulations is the Inspector of Nuisances.

Records are submitted to L.A. at each meeting.

Houses inspected	105
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Section 17.

Dwelling houses found unfit for human habitation	60
Representations made	48
Closing Order made	18
Houses made habitable without Closing Orders	29
Houses made habitable as result of Closing Orders	18
Houses demolished	1
Houses unfit but still occupied	13

Section 15.

Defects reported	2
Defects remedied	2
Notices served	2

Common Lodging Houses.

(P.H. Act, 1875, Sect. 76-89.)

The following is a list of Common Lodging Houses on the register in the Town :—

Address.	Accommodation.	Name of Keeper.
Short Street .. 54	D. Rooney
Little Wellington Street 23	Mrs. Greenwood
Union Terrace .. 11	P. C. Ward
1 Sebastopol Road .. 26	L. Thomas
7 & 9 Sebastopol Road 45	(both Sexes)	A. Reale
209 High Street .. 25	Mrs. Dean

These houses are regularly visited by the Inspector of Nuisances and at certain intervals by myself. On the whole they are conducted in a satisfactory way ; the cleansing and limewashing have been carried out at the statutory intervals and the occupiers appear to do their best to carry out the intention of the byelaws.

Mr. J. R. Webb and Mrs. K. Burnham were prosecuted on October 15th, for keeping a house (formerly a registered common lodging house) as a common lodging house without being registered, as required under Sect. 77; they were jointly convicted and fined three guineas each and costs, the total amount being £7 19s.

Previously to this, Mrs. Burnham had applied (on May 21st) to be registered as a keeper of this house, but her application was not entertained.

Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.

S.F.D. Acts, 1875, 1879, 1899; Margarine Act, 1887; Butter and Margarine Act, 1907; P.H. Act (Regs. as to Food) 1907.

Food and Drugs.

The following samples were taken in the district in 1913 and the results recorded below :—

			Genuine.		Adulterated.
Arrowroot	..	..	1	..	—
Butter	..	..	2	..	—
Citric Acid	..	..	2	..	—
Cocoa Essence	..	..	1	..	—
Coffee	..	..	2	..	—
Cream of Tartar	..	..	1	..	—
Sugar	..	..	1	..	—
Lard	..	..	1	..	—
Margarine	..	..	1	..	—
Milk of Sulphur	..	..	1	..	—
New Milk	..	..	16	..	1
			—		—
			29		1

The analysis of the adulterated sample of milk was as follows :—

Milk solids (other than Milk fat)	..	..	7.27 per cent.
Milk fat	..	..	3.75 „
Ash	..	..	.58 „
Sp. Grav. at 60° F.	..	..	1025.4 „

Proceedings were taken against the seller, who was convicted of the offence and fined 8/- costs and analyst's fee.

Slaughter Houses (P.H.A., Sect. 169), **Meat and Food Inspection**
(P.H.A., Sect., 116-120).

There are two buildings used for the slaughter of animals, one of them being divided into two and used by separate occupiers.

The following is a list of these :—

LICENSED SLAUGHTER HOUSE.

Brighton Road	..	Mr. Edwards
Brighton Road	..	Mr. Froude

REGISTERED SLAUGHTER HOUSE.

Ash Road	Mr. Wadley
----------	----	----	------------

These have been from time to time inspected and reported on by the Inspector of Nuisances, who holds the Certificate for Meat Inspection. Unsound meat was on two occasions found to be deposited presumably for sale in butchers' shops. In each case warnings were given that in future instances, proceedings would be taken.

In addition 40 visits were made to the Military abattoir for the purpose of receiving the surrender of diseased meat and of removing it for disposal in the destructor.

Bakehouses (F. & W. Act, 1901).

The following is a list of the 19 Bakehouses at present in use in the Town :—

LIST OF BAKEHOUSES.

115 Victoria Road	..	E. C. Alexander
21 Alexandra Road	..	W. Leet
13 Grosvenor Road	..	T. Darracott
Short Street	..	T. Darracott (factory bakehouse)
83 High Street	..	T. Guppy
221 High Street	..	W. Stiff (factory bake- house)
266B High Street	..	G. Goode
374 High Street	..	Tolley Brothers
94 Ash Road	..	J. Stiff
North Lane	..	C. Gilmoure
Ash Road House	..	A. Smith & Sons
30 Station Road	..	Chas. Fry
Wellington Street	..	B. Croxford & Son (fac- tory bakehouse)

Halimote Road	..	Aldershot Co-operative Society
48 Grosvenor Road	..	E. Seakens
28 Grosvenor Road	..	E. Clarke
112 Queen's Road	..	W. A. Lambert
148 Victoria Road	..	E. King
72 High Street	..	J. Rogers

Three instances of neglect of regulations came to my notice ; in one case, the absence of sufficient W.C. accommodation ; and in another, dirty condition of windows and roof, and an insanitary back yard without a proper receptacle for refuse ; in the third, the dirty condition of the ceilings of the bake-house. These matters were all promptly remedied.

Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops.

(D., C. & M. Order, 1885, & Byelaws).

There are 62 registered places at which milk is sold in the town and in addition there are 13 dairies and 4 farms with cowsheds, at which approximately 59 cows on the average are kept.

The list below gives the names and addresses of the occupiers of these dairies and cowsheds.

FARMS AND COWSHEDS.

Address.	Occupier.
(1) Ayling Lane..	.. J. R. Attfield
(2) Newport Road	.. E. Christmas
(3) Herrett Farm, Newport Road ..	.. C. M. Cox
(4) North Lane ..	.. J. Field

DAIRIES.

Address.	Occupier.
York Road ..	.. J. R. Attfield
Ayling Lane ..	.. E. G. Wilson
104 Queen's Road	.. P. J. Poulson
17 Cambridge Road	.. P. J. Poulson
12 St. Michael's Road	.. P. J. Poulson
27 Wellington Street	.. Aldershot Dairy Assoc.
74 Grosvenor Road	.. J. E. Anthony
38 Grosvenor Road	.. E. Enticknap
43 Newport Road	.. W. Cawson
42 Victoria Road	.. W. G. Williams
83 Victoria Road	.. A. Christmas
101 Ash Road ..	.. C. R. Paine
Heath Farm, North Town	J. Field

Twenty-one inspections have been made ; 15 by the Inspector and 6 by myself. The following conditions were the subject of preliminary notices and were subsequently remedied ; overloaded and uncovered manure heap in close proximity to dairy ; defects in floor of dairy and in paving of yard ; drain inlet in corner of dairy ; chokage in drains leading from cowshed, and dirty condition of floors and ceilings of cowsheds.

Meteorological Observations, 1913.

An open winter, a wet spring, a summer very dry but neither sunny nor warm, and a uniformly mild autumn, were the marked features of the weather in 1913. The total rainfall as registered at the Sewage Works amounted to 28.5 inches

Notes to Table I., Ia., and Ib.

NOTES.—These tables are arranged to show the gross births and deaths in the district, and the births and deaths properly belonging to it with the corresponding rates. For years before 1911 some of the corrected rates are not available. The rates are calculated per 1000 of the estimated gross population.

* In Column 6 are included the whole of the deaths registered during the year as having actually occurred within the district.

In Column 12 is entered the number in Column 6, corrected by subtraction of the number in Column 8 and by addition of the number in Column 9. Deaths in Column 10 are similarly corrected by subtraction of the deaths under 1, included in the number given in Column 8, and by addition of the deaths under 1 included in the number given in Column 9.

† The Medical Officer of Health is able from the returns made to him by the local Registrar of Deaths, as well as from the quarterly lists furnished by the Registrar-General, to fill in Column 8 in accordance with the rule in the next paragraph below. The Registrar-General, either directly or through the County Medical Officer of Health supplies the Medical Officer of Health with the particulars of deaths to be entered in Column 9; and all such deaths are included in this Column, unless an error is detected, and its correction has been accepted by the Registrar-General. For Column 4 the Registrar-General furnishes to the Medical Officer of Health a Statement of the number of births needing to be added to or subtracted from the total supplied by the local Registrar.

†† “Transferable Deaths” are deaths of persons who, having fixed or usual residence in England or Wales, die in a district other than that in which they resided. The deaths of persons without fixed or usual residence, *e.g.*, casuals, are included in Columns 8 or 9, except in certain instances under 3 (b) below. The Medical Officer of Health states in Column 8 the number of transferable deaths of “non-residents” which are to be deducted, and will state in Column 9 the number of deaths of “residents” registered outside the district which are added in calculating the nett death-rate of his district.

The following special cases arise as to Transferable Deaths:—

(1) Persons dying in Institutions for the sick or infirm, such as hospitals, lunatic asylums, workhouses, and nursing homes (but not almshouses) must be regarded as residents of the district in which they had a fixed or usual residence at the time of admission. If the person dying in an Institution had no fixed residence at the time of admission the death is not transferable. If the patient has been directly transferred from one such Institution to another, the death is transferable to the district of residence at the time of admission to the first Institution.

(2) The deaths of infants born and dying within a year of birth in an Institution to which the mother was admitted for her confinement should be referred to the district of fixed or usual residence of the parent.

(3) Deaths from Violence are to be referred (a) to the district of residence, under the general rule; (b) if this district is unknown or the deceased had no fixed abode, to the district where the accident occurred, if known; (c) failing this, to the district where death occurred, if known; and (d) failing this, to the district where the body was found.

Area of District in acres (land and inland water), 4,178.

Total population at all ages:—

Total population at all ages :				} At Census of 1911.
	Town	..	19,464	
	South Camp		15,711	
			<hr/> 35,175	
Number of inhabited houses :—				
	Town	..	3,650	
	South Camp		18	
			<hr/> 3,668	
Average number of person per house in Town, 5.3				

TABLE I.

Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1913 and previous Years.

Year.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	Births.			Total Deaths Registered in the District.		Transferable Deaths. †		Nett Deaths belonging to the District.			
		Uncorrected Number.	Nett.		Number *	Rate.	of Non-residents registered in the District. †	of residents not registered in the District†	Under 1 Year of Age		At all Ages.	
			Number. †	Rate.					Number.*	Rate per 1,000 Net Births		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7		9	10	11	12	13
1908	33200	1072			321	9.6	19	37	104		339	10.2
1909	33963	1058			305	8.9	23	69	90		351	10.3
1910	34944	1043			253	7.2	16	55	71		292	8.3
1911	35249	1081	933	26.4	340	9.6	26	77	109	116	391	11.0
1912	35247	1081	940	26.6	272	6.8	22	55	79	84	305	8.6
1913	35188	1061.	903	25.6	260	7.3	34	68	63	70	294	8.3

TABLE IA.
Vital Statistics of Aldershot Town during 1913 and previous Years.

Year.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	Births.			Total Deaths Registered in the District.		Transferable Deaths. †		Nett Deaths belonging to the District.			
		Uncorrected Number.	Nett.		Number *	Rate.	of Non-residents registered in the District. †	of residents not registered in the District †	Under 1 Year of Age		Number.*	Rate
			Number. †	Rate.					Number.*	Rate per 1,000		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7		9	10	11	12	13
1908	18670	542			210	11.2	3	35	60		242	12.9
1909	18954	508			187	9.8	1	63	55		249	13.1
1910	19244	522			168	8.7	3	54	46		219	11.3
1911	19538	512	677	34.1	217	11.1	3	69	81	119	283	14.9
1912	19836	532	692	34.8	177	8.9	4	54	55	80	227	11.3
1913	20140	496	653	32.4	168	8.3	4	58	45	68	222	11.1

TABLE B.

Vital Statistics of South Camp during 1913 and previous Years.

Year.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	Births.			Total Deaths Registered in the District.		Transferable Deaths. †		Nett Deaths belonging to the District.			
		Uncorrected Number.	Nett.		Number *	Rate.	of Non-residents registered in the District. †	of residents not registered in the District. ‡	Under 1 Year of Age		At all Ages.	
			Number. †	Rate.					Number.*	Rate per 1,000 Net Births		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7		9	10	11	12	13
1908	14530	475			111	7.6	16	2	43		97	6.6
1909	15009	536			118	7.8	22	6	35		102	6.8
1910	15700	513			85	5.4	13	1	25		73	4.6
1911	15711	569	256	16.2	123	7.8	23	8	28	109	108	6.8
1912	15411	549	248	16.0	95	6.0	18	1	24	97	78	5.6
1913	15048	565	250	16.6	92	6.1	30	10	18	72	72	4.7

TABLE II.
Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the year 1913.
(Aldershot Urban District).

Notifiable Disease.	Number of Cases Notified.								Total Cases Notified in each locality of the District.	
	At all Ages.	At Ages—Years.								
		Under 1	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	65 and over	Town	South Camp
Small-Pox .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cholera .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria (including Membranous croup)	39	1	6	19	9	4	..	..	24	15
Erysipelas	7	..	1	..	1	4	..	1	5	2
Scarlet Fever ..	29	..	4	8	17	..	..	..	8	21
Typhus Fever ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteric Fever ..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Relapsing Fever ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Continued Fever ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal Fever ..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Poliomyelitis ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	52	..	2	1	9	24	16	..	46	6
Other Forms of Tuberculosis	19	..	7	2	6	4	..	..	19	..
Totals	149	1	21	30	44	36	16	1	103	46

Civil Isolation Hospital provided by the District Council.
Military Isolation Hospital provided by the Military Authorities.

TABLE IIA.
Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the year 1913.
(Aldershot Town only).

Notifiable Disease.	Number of Cases Notified.								Total Cases Removed to Hospital.
	At all Ages.	At Ages—Years.							
		Under 1	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	65 and over	
Small-Pox .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cholera .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria (including Membranous croup)	24	1	4	12	4	3	..	..	24
Erysipelas	5	..	1	..	1	2	..	1	..
Scarlet Fever ..	8	..	1	5	2	..	..	..	6
Typhus Fever ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteric Fever ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Relapsing Fever ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Continued Fever ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal Fever ..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Poliomyelitis ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pulmonary Tuber- culosis	46	..	1	1	8	21	15	..	..
Other Forms of Tuberculosis	19	..	7	2	6	4	..	..	..
Totals ..	103	1	14	30	22	30	15	1	30

Civil Isolation Hospital provided by the District Council.
Military Isolation Hospital provided by the Military Authorities.

TABLE III.
Causes of, and Ages at Death during the year 1913.
Aldershot Urban District (Town & South Camp).

Causes of Death.	Nett Deaths at the sub-joined ages of "Residents" whether occurring within or without the District.									Total Deaths whether of "Residents" or "Non-Residents" in Institutions in the District.
	All Ages.	Under 1	1-2	2-5	5-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	65 and over.	
All causes { Certified Uncertified	286 8	63 ..	24 ..	10 ..	4 ..	23 ..	38 2	71 4	53 2	....
Enteric Fever ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Small-Pox ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles ..	8	1	4	1	..	2	..	..	..	3
Scarlet Fever ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping Cough ..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Diphtheria & Croup	3	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	3
Influenza ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Erysipelas ..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis) ..	22	..	..	..	1	1	9	11	..	2
Tuberculous Meningitis ..	6	..	4	1	..	1	..	..	..	3
Other Tuberculous Diseases ..	7	1	3	1	..	1	1	..	..	5
Cancer, malignant Disease ..	26	..	..	1	..	..	4	13	8	5
Rheumatic Fever ..	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1
Meningitis ..	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	5
Organic Heart Disease	29	..	..	..	..	2	4	13	10	..
Bronchitis ..	17	4	1	..	..	..	1	4	7	..
Pneumonia (all forms)	30	6	4	1	1	1	4	7	6	9
Other Diseases of Respiratory Organs	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	1
Diarrhoea & Enteritis	21	17	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	9
Appendicitis and Typhlitis ..	4	..	..	..	1	2	1	..	..	1
Cirrhosis of Liver ..	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	1
Alcoholism ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nephritis & Bright's Disease ..	4	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	2
Puerperal Fever ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Accidents and Diseases of Pregnancy & Parturition	3	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2
Congenital Debility & Malformation including Premature Birth ..	24	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14
Violent Deaths, excluding Suicide ..	11	2	..	..	..	5	1	2	1	8
Suicide ..	5	..	..	..	..	1	3	1	..	2
Other Defined Diseases	50	1	..	..	1	4	6	17	21	20
Diseases ill-defined or unknown ..	11	4	2	..	..	..	3	1	1	1
Totals ..	294	63	24	10	4	23	40	75	55	98
Sub-Entries included in above figs. Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE IIIA.

**Causes of, and Ages at Death during the year 1913.
Aldershot Town.**

Causes of Death.	Net Deaths at the sub-joined ages of "Residents" whether occurring within or without the District.									Total Deaths whether of "Residents" or "Non-Residents" in Institutions in the District.
	All Ages.	Under 1	1-2	2-5	5-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	65 and over	
All causes { Certified { Uncertified	215 7	45 ..	13 ..	6 ..	3 ..	7 ..	21 2	68 4	52 1	....
Enteric Fever ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Small-Pox ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles ..	4	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping Cough ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria & Croup	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Influenza ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Erysipelas ..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis) ..	19	..	..	..	1	1	7	10	..	..
Tuberculous Meningitis ..	4	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Other Tuberculous Diseases ..	3	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	2
Cancer, malignant Disease ..	21	..	..	..	..	..	1	13	7	1
Rheumatic Fever ..	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1
Meningitis ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Organic Heart Disease	27	..	..	..	..	2	3	12	10	..
Bronchitis ..	16	4	..	..	..	..	1	4	7	..
Pneumonia (all forms)	25	5	2	1	1	..	3	7	6	4
Other Diseases of Respiratory Organs	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	1
Diarrhoea & Enteritis	12	10	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Appendicitis and Typhlitis ..	2	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1
Cirrhosis of Liver ..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
Alcoholism ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nephritis & Bright's Disease ..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Puerperal Fever ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Accidents and Diseases of Pregnancy & Parturition	3	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1
Congenital Debility & Malformation including Premature Birth ..	17	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Violent Deaths, excluding Suicide ..	5	1	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	3
Suicide ..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1
Other Defined Diseases	42	1	..	..	..	1	2	17	21	7
Diseases ill-defined or unknown ..	7	3	2	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
Totals ..	222	45	13	6	3	7	23	72	53	24
..

TABLE IIIb.
Causes of, and Ages at Death during the year 1913.
South Camp.

Causes of Death.	Nett Deaths at the sub-joined ages of "Residents" whether occurring within or without the District.									Total Deaths whether of "Residents" or "Non-Residents" in Institutions in the District.
	All Ages.	Under 1	1-2	2-5	5-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	65 and over.	
All causes { Certified { Uncertified	71 1	18 ..	11 ..	4 ..	1 ..	16 ..	17 ..	3 ..	1 1	....
Enteric Fever ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Small-Pox ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles ..	4	1	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	3
Scarlet Fever ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping Cough ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Diphtheria & Croup	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2
Influenza ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Erysipelas ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis) ..	3	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	2
Tuberculous Meningitis ..	2	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	2
Other Tuberculous Diseases ..	4	..	2	..	..	1	1	..	..	3
Cancer, malignant Disease ..	5	..	..	1	..	..	3	..	1	4
Rheumatic Fever ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Meningitis ..	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	5
Organic Heart Disease	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
Bronchitis ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pneumonia (all forms)	5	1	2	..	..	1	1	..	..	5
Other Diseases of Respiratory Organs	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diarrhoea & Enteritis	9	7	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
Appendicitis and Typhlitis ..	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
Cirrhosis of Liver ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Alcoholism ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nephritis & Bright's Disease ..	2	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	2
Puerperal Fever ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Accidents and Diseases of Pregnancy & Parturition	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Congenital Debility & Malformation including Premature Birth ..	7	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14
Violent Deaths, excluding Suicide ..	6	1	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	5
Suicide ..	3	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	1
Other Defined Diseases	8	..	..	..	1	3	4	..	..	13
Diseases ill-defined or unknown..	4	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	1
Totals ..	72	18	11	4	1	16	17	3	2	74
Sub-Entries included in above figs. Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2

TABLE IV.

Aldershot Urban District (Town and South Camp).

Infant Mortality, 1913.

Nett Deaths from stated causes at various ages under 1 year of age.

Causes of Death.				Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 4 Wks.	1-3 months.	3-6 months.	6-9 months.	9-12 months.	Total Deaths under 1 Year.
All causes	{ Certified .. ..	..	..	16	3	5	1	25	11	14	8	5	63
	{ Uncertified .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Small-Pox .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chicken-Pox .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Scarlet Fever .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping Cough .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria and Croup .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Erysipelas .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Tuberculous Meningitis .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Abdominal Tuberculosis .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Other Tuberculous Diseases .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Meningitis (<i>not Tuberculous</i>) .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Convulsions .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Laryngitis .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bronchitis .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	3
Pneumonia (all forms) .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	2	6
Diarrhoea .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	3
Enteritis .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	3	5	3	..	12
Gastritis .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Syphilis .. ..	..	..	..	1	2	1	..	4	..	2	..	..	6
Rickets .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Suffocation, overlying .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Injury at Birth .. ..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	3
Atelectasis .. ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1
Congenital Malformations .. ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Premature Birth .. ..	..	..	..	10	1	3	..	14	3	..	..	..	17
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	3
Other Causes .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Totals .. ..	..	..	..	16	3	5	1	25	11	14	8	5	63

Nett Births in the year, 903 : legitimate, 867 ; illegitimate, 36.

Nett Deaths in the year of : legitimate infants, 56 ; illegitimate infants, 7.

TABLE IVa.

Aldershot Town.

Infant Mortality, 1913.

Nett Deaths from stated causes at various ages under 1 year of age.

Causes of Death.				Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 4 Wks.	1-3 months.	3-6 months.	6-9 months.	9-12 months.	Total Deaths under 1 Year.
All causes	Certified	..	..	8	3	5	..	16	8	10	6	5	45
	Uncertified	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Small-Pox	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chicken-Pox	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping Cough	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria and Croup	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Erysipelas	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Tuberculous Meningitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Abdominal Tuberculosis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Other Tuberculous Diseases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Meningitis (<i>not Tuberculous</i>)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Convulsions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Laryngitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bronchitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	3
Pneumonia (all forms)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	2	5
Diarrhoea	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	3
Enteritis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	..	5
Gastritis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Syphilis	..	..	..	1	2	1	..	4	..	2	..	..	6
Rickets	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Suffocation, overlying	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Injury at Birth	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Atelectasis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Congenital Malformations	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Premature Birth	..	..	..	5	1	3	..	9	3	..	..	..	12
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	3
Other Causes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Totals	..	..	..	8	3	5	..	16	8	10	6	5	45

Nett Births in the year, 653: legitimate, 617; illegitimate, 36.

Nett Deaths in the year of: legitimate infants, 38; illegitimate infants, 7.

TABLE IVB.

South Camp.

Infant Mortality, 1913.

Nett Deaths from stated causes at various ages under 1 year of age.

Causes of Death.				Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 4 Wks.	1-3 months.	3-6 months.	6-9 months.	9-12 months.	Total Deaths under 1 Year.
All causes	Certified	..	..	8	..	..	1	9	3	4	2	..	18
	Uncertified	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Small-Pox	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chicken-Pox	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Scarlet Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping Cough	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria and Croup	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Erysipelas	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tuberculous Meningitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Abdominal Tuberculosis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Tuberculous Diseases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Meningitis (<i>not Tuberculous</i>)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Convulsions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Laryngitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bronchitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pneumonia (all forms)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Diarrhoea	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteritis	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	3	2	1	..	7
Gastritis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Syphilis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rickets	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Suffocation, overlying	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Injury at Birth	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2
Atelectasis	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Congenital Malformations	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Premature Birth	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	5
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Causes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals	..	..	..	8	..	..	1	9	3	4	2	..	18

Nett Births in the year, 250 : legitimate, 250 ; illegitimate, nil.

Nett Deaths in the year of : legitimate infants, 18 ; illegitimate infants, nil.

Factories, Workshops, Workplaces and Homework.

1.—Inspection of Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of Nuisances.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
Factories .. (Including Factory Laundries) ..	32	13	
Workshops .. (Including Workshop Laundries) ..			
Workplaces .. (Other than Outworkers' premises included in Part 3 of this Report) ..			
Total ..	32	13	

2.—Defects found in Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

Particulars.	Number of Defects.			Number of Prosecutions
	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts ;—*</i>				
Want of Cleanliness	13	13		
Want of Ventilation				
Overcrowding				
Want of Drainage of floors				
Other Nuisances				
Sanitary Accommodation { insufficient .. unsuitable or defective .. not separate for sexes..				
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Acts :—</i>				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (s. 101)	2	2		
Breach of special sanitary requirements for bake-houses (ss. 97 to 100)				
Other Offences (Excluding offences relating to outwork which are included in Part 3 of this Report)				
Total ..	15	15		

*Including those specified in sections 2, 3, 7 and 8 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, as remediable under the Public Health Acts.

3.—Homework.

[illegible]

4.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of the year.					Number. (2)
(1)					
Important classes of Work- shops, such as workshop bakehouses, may be enu- merated here.	Workshop Bakehouses				17
	Other Workshops				107
	Total number of Workshops on Register ..				124

5.—OTHER MATTERS.

Class. (1)	Number. (2)
Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories :—	
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Acts (s. 133, 1901)	3
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and Workshop Acts (s. 5, 1901) {	2
Notified by H.M. Inspector	
Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector..	2
Other	—
Underground Bakehouses (s. 101) :—	
Certificates granted during the year	—
In use at the end of the year	—

SANITARY INSPECTOR'S REPORT,

For the Year ending 31st December, 1913.

*To the Chairman and Members of the Aldershot Urban
District Council.*

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present my fourth annual report shewing the work accomplished during the year 1913

The "drain" and "sewer" question has been rather conspicuous during the year and responsible for many long discussions in Committee.

In view of the present state of the law, the reconstruction by the Council of defective "sewers," receiving the drainage from two or more houses belonging to one owner, is unavoidable, and it has been necessary to carry out such works, in six cases involving fifteen houses at a cost of £79-16-6½, and situate at—

		£	s.	d.
225 and 227 High Street ..	..	16	17	4½
9 and 11 Arthur Street ..	..	22	3	3
19, 21 and 25 Herrett Street ..	..	10	17	6
38 and 40 Victoria Road ..	..	11	15	6
55 and 57 Lysons Road ..	..	8	2	11
1, 2, 3 and 4 Cherry Tree Cottages		10	0	0
Total ..		£79	16	6½

The practice is invariably to approach the owner with a view to satisfactory arrangements being arrived at whereby the works required in connection with both the "sewer" and "drain" portions are executed at the same time.

In the majority of cases it has been arranged for the Council to execute the necessary work to the drain portion at the owner's expense.

In one case only was the work let by contract, and which I might record here was very unsatisfactorily executed, and an immense amount of trouble and time was taken up before I felt disposed to pass the work.

Just previous to the completion of the contract I discovered the existence of cement obstructions in the interior of the pipes due to carelessness on the part of the pipe layer in neglecting to remove the cement which had been squeezed into the interior of the drain in making the joints. Several portions had to be broken out and relaid.

Nuisances.

It has not been necessary to resort to legal proceedings to enforce the abatement of nuisances, although in several instances such proceedings were threatened before the necessary remedial works were undertaken by the affected owners. In two cases, however, the Council executed the required works in default of non-compliance of statutory notices.

The greater number of nuisances have been abated by means of explanatory letters and interviews with owners and agents.

One-hundred-and-ninety-eight letters have been written in this connection, and 66 informal notices and 74 statutory notices have been served. The latter may be classified as follows :—

Defective drainage	6
Dampness, leaky roofs, defective floors, wall plaster and ceilings	20
Dirty walls and ceilings	5
Offensive accumulations	6
Improper water supply	1
Defective or insufficient W.C's... .. .	7
Defective yard paving	5
Defective or insufficient pits	2
Sanitary conveniences and water supply for caravans	2
Nuisance from the keeping of animals	1
Closing Orders under Housing and Town Planning Act	12
Notices to quit under Housing and Town Planning Act	7
Total	74

The number of complaints of nuisances reached 191 during the year. Each complaint was immediately investigated and the necessary remedial measures taken.

The smoke test is applied to house drainage upon the occurrence of Diphtheria or Scarlet Fever and also upon complaint. In this connection, the drains at 36 houses have been tested, resulting in defects being discovered in 25 instances (including 6 slight defects.)

The hydraulic test is applied upon completion of all drainage re-construction.

Number and Nature of Inspections.

Visits to houses	..	..	..	842
„ „ Slaughter-houses..	..	..	..	130
„ „ premises where food is in preparation or exposed for sale	..	..	..	360
„ „ common lodging houses and houses let in lodgings	..	..	..	176
„ „ bakehouses	..	..	..	10
„ „ workshops	..	..	..	15
„ „ dairies, cowsheds and milkshops	..	..	..	15
„ „ caravans	..	..	..	37
„ „ offensive trades	..	..	..	7
„ re offensive accumulations	..	..	..	71
„ „ drainage works in progress	..	..	..	336
Number of new drains tested by means of hydraulic test	..	..	..	99

The following classification shews the number and nature of the nuisances dealt with :—

Houses entirely re-drained	..	..	..	26
Other defects in drains remedied	..	..	..	21
New W.C. pans fixed	..	..	..	42
W.C. pans cleansed	..	..	..	21
New pedestal W.C.'s fixed	..	..	..	5
New flushing cisterns provided to existing W.C.'s	..	..	..	11
Flushing cisterns repaired	..	..	..	24
W.C.'s provided with additional light and ventilation	..	..	..	6
New W.C.'s built	..	..	..	3
Dilapidated W.C.'s repaired	..	..	..	39
Gullies fixed or re-fixed	..	..	..	50
New ventilating shafts erected	..	..	..	8
Ventilating shafts repaired	..	..	..	15

Chokages in ventilating shafts removed	..	3
New inspection chambers provided	..	12
New disconnecting chambers built	..	11
New fresh air inlets provided	..	16
Scullery sink wastepipes repaired	..	18
Gulley channels repaired	..	43
New scullery sinks fixed	..	22
Manhole lids and frames renewed	..	3
Drain chokages removed	..	51
Backyards paved or repaved	..	56
Rain water gutters and down pipes repaired	..	87
do. do. do. provided	..	28
Leaky house roofs repaired	..	59
Damp house walls remedied	..	120
Number of houses—internal surfaces cleansed	..	18
Number of rooms—do. do.	..	167
Nuisances from overcrowded houses	..	4
Nuisances from the keeping of animals	..	31
Accumulations of offensive matter	..	46
Bedroom windows repaired and made to open	..	23
Defective house wall plastered and ceilings repaired	..	55
do. do. floors repaired	..	91
New urinals provided	..	2
Sanitary conveniences and water supply provided for caravans	..	2
Houses provided with separate water supply	..	26
Houses provided with Company's water	..	5
Wells properly covered and provided with pumps	..	2
Stables provided with proper, covered receptacles for manure	..	2
Cowshed provided with proper drainage, &c.	..	1
Miscellaneous matters	..	10

The paving of backyards is still progressing very favourably, and property owners and the public generally are fast realising the importance of the work. The adoption by the Council last November of the Public Health Acts' Amendment Act, 1907, greatly facilitates any action which may be required to be taken in this direction.

In accordance with your Byelaws as to tents, vans, and sheds, etc., two W.C.'s (one for either sex) and a water supply from the Company's main have been provided for the use of the occupants of the caravans, which from time to time visit the fair-ground in Station Road.

The 26 houses supplied with a separate water supply and which previously had the use of joint water taps fixed outside, are situate at :—

West End Terrace	..	14
Wellington Court	..	3
Little Wellington Street	..	2
Pharo's Cottages, W.E.	..	2
Smith's yard	..	5

Five houses have been provided with proper water supply from the Company's mains in place of well water which had been sampled and found to be unfit for drinking purposes. They are situate at :—

Boxall's Lane	..	3
Aldershot Stubbs	..	2

Comparatively very few houses are provided with proper and sufficient accommodation for the reception of house refuse. The majority of house refuse receptacles consist of tin baths, wooden boxes, or other absorbent material. As moisture and heat are the two principal factors which cause putrefaction, it is extremely desirable that receptacles for house refuse should be covered and non-absorbent. It is urged that you exert your powers under Section 36, Public Health Act, 1875, as extended by Section 11, Public Health Acts' Amendment Act, 1890, and compel the provision of proper and efficient refuse receptacles.

Slaughter-houses and Food Inspection.

There has been no addition to the number of slaughter-houses, the only change recorded being in respect of one of the slaughter-houses in Brighton Road, which has previously and for some time past been occupied jointly by Mr. G. Chandler and Mr. P. Froud. This slaughter-house is now licensed in the name of the latter mentioned only.

The number of beef animals slaughtered in the district is very small, and approximately speaking will not reach on an average above eight weekly. The greater portion of beef catered for is chilled or frozen, and therefore has been examined previous to its arrival at Aldershot.

A large quantity of pork is brought into the District weekly from the village of Cove, outside the District. Of the great number of pigs I have inspected from this source, I have not

yet found one diseased. When it is remembered statistics shew that 1.5 per cent. of pigs slaughtered are found to have suffered from Tuberculosis, it is not unreasonable to assume that this percentage of diseased pigs is evident at Cove. I am, however, perfectly satisfied that diseased pigs from this source are not placed on the Aldershot market.

On several occasions I have had interviews with the butcher who slaughters and supplies the pork from the village mentioned, and questioned him as to the ultimate disposal or destination of the pigs which he finds diseased. He replied that he generally cut off the head and sent the carcase to London. I have not much doubt in my own mind that such carcasses are dumped in some out of the way place where inspection is not carried out with the rigour pertaining in your District.

Eleven surrenders and one seizure have occurred during the year. In nine cases my inspection was invited previous to exposure for sale, and two surrenders took place at the slaughter-houses during ordinary inspection at the time of slaughtering.

I might here take the opportunity of once more recording the fact that the meat killed in your District is on the whole of the highest quality.

The following table gives particulars of the surrenders of foodstuffs :—

Date.	Subject : Affection.	Place.	Articles Surrendered.	Remarks.
Jan. 14	Ox carcase : First stages of Tuberculosis pleurisy (very slight)	slaughter-house	Pleura and lungs	Found on inspection during process of dressing
April 30	Cow carcase : Distomatosis	slaughter-house	Liver and lungs	Inspection invited
May 6	Pig carcase : Tuberculosis	Shop	Head	Inspection invited
June 4	Cow carcase : Tuberculosis	slaughter-house	Udders, lungs and mesentery	Inspection invited day after slaughter
" 12	Ox carcase : Tuberculosis peritonitis	slaughter-house	Liver, lungs, stomachs, spleen and mesentery	Inspection invited
Aug. 26	Ox carcase : Actinomycosis and Tuberculosis	slaughter-house	Tongue and lungs	Found on inspection during process of dressing
Sept. 2	3 lbs. codfish : Putrefaction	Shop	3 lbs. codfish	Inspection invited
Oct. 23	Pig carcase : Small tuberculosis lesion in the right submaxillary gland	Shop	$\frac{1}{2}$ pig's head	Seized and magistrates' order obtained. Letter of warning sent by order of the Council
" 27	140lbs. codfish : Putrefaction	Shop	140lbs. codfish	Inspection invited
" 31	120lbs. frozen beef : Putrefaction	Store	120lbs. frozen beef	Inspection invited
Nov. 7	Cow carcase : Tuberculosis	slaughter-house	Whole carcase and complete viscera	Inspection invited
" 25	Ox carcase : Tuberculosis	slaughter-house	Head, tongue, liver and lungs	Inspection invited

The seizure referred to arose out of the usual inspection of butchers' shops. The disease was confined to one side of the neck only. Four Medical Officers of Health and myself concurred in the seizure of half the head. Upon the facts being reported to the Council, it was thought that a letter of warning would meet the case.

Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops.

The register shews an increase of one cowshed and two dairies, making a total of four cowsheds (with accommodation for 59 cows) and 13 dairies.

Common Lodging Houses.

This class of house is constantly being visited, and generally speaking they are conducted in a fairly satisfactory manner. A number of nuisances have been detected and remedied—one lodging house being provided with a new urinal. Several mid-night inspections have been made. On one of such occasions I found that the house known as "Trinity House," West End, was being used as a common lodging house in defiance of a Magistrate's Order obtained on the 22nd April, 1912, under Section 88 of the Public Health Act, 1875. The Council decided to prosecute, upon the facts being reported to them, with the result that J. R. Webb and Mrs. K. Burnham were jointly convicted and fined three guineas each and costs, amounting to a total of £7 19s., for being the keepers of a common lodging house without being registered in accordance with Section 77 of the Public Health Act, 1875.

At the present time these premises are being used as a "House let in lodgings."

Perhaps it would be interesting to give the particulars of the Police Court proceedings which have arisen in connection with the lodging houses at West End, against the keepers, J. R. Webb and Mrs. R. Burnham.

Date.	Name of Offender and the Offence.	Result.
Nov. 3 1910	J. R. WEBB, for allowing the occupation of the attic (unregistered room) in contravention of clause 2 of the Byelaws with respect to Common Lodging Houses	Fined £1 including costs
Nov. 3 1910	J. R. WEBB, for allowing a bed to be occupied by a male and female over 10 years of age and who were not husband and wife	Fined £4 including costs
June 27 1912	MRS. KATE BURNHAM, for being the keeper of a common lodging house without being registered (77 Public Health Act, 1875)	Fined 1 guinea and 13/- costs
April 22 1912	J. R. WEBB, for filthy condition of floors, woodwork, etc., contravention of the Common Lodging House Byelaws	Fined £3 & £2 19s. costs & suspension from being the keeper of a Common Lodging House for 3 years
June 27 1912	J. R. WEBB, for being the keeper of a common lodging house without being registered (77 Public Health Act, 1875)	Fined 3 guineas and 17/- costs
Oct. 16 1913	J. R. WEBB & MRS. K. BURNHAM, for jointly being the keepers of a common lodging house without being registered (77 Public Health Act, 1875)	Fined 3 guineas each and costs; total £7 19s.

It is hardly practicable to arrive at the correct number of houses to which the Byelaws with respect to " Houses let in lodgings " would apply owing to a fluctuating population and rather high house rents, a large majority of house-holders let off one or more rooms. The lodging house at West End which was stated in last year's report to have been converted into a " House let in lodgings," has been a source of trouble owing to the dirty and verminous condition of several of the occupants. Several warnings were given without any improvement. The lodgers responsible for these filthy conditions were reported to the Health Committee, which resulted in the lodgers being intimated that proceedings would be taken should they continue to offend in this respect. An improvement followed and was maintained up to the end of the year.

Hackney Carriages.

The cabs stationed on the various ranks have been inspected from time to time, and strict observation of the Byelaws has

been insisted upon, especially with reference to the wearing of badges by the drivers, who appear to be averse to badge wearing. Many verbal and written warnings have been issued during the year in this respect, including a report to the Council, so that it is now generally understood that legal proceedings will follow any subsequent report of this nature.

Information reached me of the charging of an excessive fare in one instance only. The matter was amicably settled by the repayment of the overcharged amount.

The following figures shew the number of licenses issued to the end of 1913. The previous year's numbers also being indicated for comparison :—

RANKS AND THEIR ACCOMMODATION.—

East Cavalry Barracks	..	..	..	26
The Grove	..	..	..	6
High Street	..	..	..	1
Station Yard (private rank)	..	..	..	17

HACKNEY CARRIAGE LICENSES GRANTED.—

			1913	1912
Horse-drawn vehicles	..	..	10	24
Taxicabs	..	..	14	13
Motor Buses	..	..	17	7
Motor Char-a-bancs	..	..	2	2

DRIVERS' AND CONDUCTOR'S LICENSES.—

Horsed vehicles	..	..	..	18	22
Taxicabs	..	..	..	14	16
Motor Buses	..	..	..	57	25

			£	s.	d.
Fees collected up to December 31st, 1913			16	7	0
Special license fees at 2/6	..	..	1	2	6
			<u>£17</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>6</u>

In conclusion, I beg to express my sincere thanks for your unfailing support and kindness during the past year.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

March, 1914.

F. WHITEHEAD.

ANNUAL REPORT

TO THE

Aldershot Education Committee

OF THE

SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER

For the Year 1913.

ANNUAL REPORT

TO THE

ALDERSHOT EDUCATION COMMITTEE

OF THE

SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER

For the Year 1913.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour of presenting you with the report on the Medical Inspection of the School Children in the Aldershot Elementary Schools during 1913.

The following is a general summary of the school attendance, abstracted from the Attendance Officer's return for December, 1913 :—

School.	No. of Teachers.	Accommodation.	No. on Books.	Average Attendance.
West End—				
Boys ..	9	370	350	325
Girls ..	9	295	311	280
Infants ..	13	666	540	480
Total ..	31	1331	1201	1085
East End—				
Boys ..	8	317	301	280
Girls ..	7	342	241	227
Infants ..	6	216	208	187
Total ..	21	875	750	694
Newport Road—				
Mixed ..	12	480	477	450
Infants ..	6	300	190	171
Total ..	18	780	667	621

School.		No. of Teachers.		Accommodation.		No. on Books.		Average Attendance.
Ch. of England—								
Mixed	..	4	..	112	..	114	..	108
Infants	..	3	..	78	..	83	..	73
		<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>
Total	..	7	..	190	..	197	..	181
Rom. Catholic —								
Mixed	..	6	..	182	..	193	..	177
Infants	..	3	..	112	..	110	..	98
		<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>
Total	..	9	..	294	..	303	..	275
		<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>
Grand Total		85	..	3470	..	3118	..	2856

HYGIENIC CONDITIONS.—The general hygienic conditions of the Elementary Schools have been fully described in previous reports, and therefore need not be recapitulated. The West End Boys' and Girls' Schools are becoming dangerously overcrowded, and in order to obviate this, the scheme is contemplated of transferring the lower standard to the Infants' Building, an arrangement which should prove of great advantage.

During 1913 a number of improvements have been made to the Schools as follows :—

East End Boys' School—80 new desks.

East End Girls' School—26 new desks.

East End Infants' School—20 new desks.

East End Girls' School—6 Hopper Panes.

East End Boys', Girls' and Infants' Schools—Galleries have been removed.

East End Boys' School—New urinals are in course of erection.

The drainage arrangements of the Schools are under the supervision and periodical testing of the Surveyor. He reports as follows :—

“ The Drains are efficiently ventilated and trapped, have ample fall and are kept in good condition, but, as with all drains laid so many years ago, they will not withstand the water test. The R.C. Schools have been recently re-drained, and the system there is up-to-date and test proof : additional means of access have been provided at the East End Boys' School during the year. The fact that the drains in all Schools

(except the R.C. and Newport Road) leak under the test does not necessarily imply a danger since there is a considerable covering of soil over them."

Special reports were made by me to the Clerk with regard to the neglect of cleanliness in the West End, East End and Roman Catholic Schools, and in consequence of continued neglect, the matter was the subject of further consideration by the Committee, who issued the following specific instructions as to Caretakers' duties :—

Aldershot Education Committee.

REGULATIONS AND DUTIES OF CARETAKERS.

1. All rooms of any kind, halls, passages and lavatories, to be swept after school daily with sawdust moistened with a disinfectant, if so required, and dusted before meeting of school the following morning.
2. All floors of rooms in use and matchboarding, etc., to be scrubbed with carbolascene all over the School, at least twice a term, and once during each vacation, and the passages and cloak rooms fortnightly, but all oftener if necessary.
3. Walls to be brushed down during each vacation.
4. All drains, sinks, basins, gullies and closet pans to be looked to and cleaned and flushed daily, and the eaves and gutters once a term. Lavatory basins, drinking cups and mugs, to be scalded once a fortnight. Disinfectants to be used in latrines.
5. Desks to be washed inside and outside three times a year.
6. All windows to be kept clean.
7. All windows to be opened after morning and afternoon school.
8. All grates to be kept clean throughout the year, and, when required, fires in open grates to be lighted sufficiently early, and scuttles to be kept filled with coal during the day.
9. Gas and water to be turned off at the meters every evening.

10. All dustbins and paper receptacles to be emptied twice a week.
11. Generally to keep the School premises and grounds thoroughly clean, tidy, and in good order. To wash School towels and dusters.
12. The Caretaker to ring the bell for assembly of school in the morning and afternoon. To be on duty, and on the School premises, and to report himself to the Head Master and Mistresses between the hours of 10 and 11 a.m. in Provided Schools, and 9 and 10 a.m. in Non-provided.

By order of the Committee,

NORMAN CLINTON,

September, 1913.

Clerk.

GENERAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR MEDICAL INSPECTION.—School Medical Officer, Dr. E. W. Routley, M.O.H. ; School Nurse, Mrs. E. Shearwood.

From January 1st, 1914, the statutory Medical Inspection of Children will take place on the School premises with the following two exceptions :—

Roman Catholic School,
Church of England School

at which there is insufficient accommodation for this particular purpose.

Notices are sent to the parents or guardians before each medical inspection, acquainting them with the date, hour and place of inspection, and inviting their attendance. The preliminary weighing and measuring, together with the routine eye testing with Snellens' types, is carried out by the School Nurse with the assistance of the Head Teacher ; while at the same time individual notes are made by the Head Teacher on the child's notice paper, calling attention to any special circumstance of mental or physical defect, which he or she may think it advisable to report.

NON-ROUTINE INSPECTIONS.—In addition to the Statutory Inspections, an Inspection Clinic is held every morning at the Municipal Buildings, from 10 to 11, while refraction cases are examined on Saturday mornings, from 10 to 1.

Fifty-four visits have been paid by myself to the Schools while the School Nurse has visited them on 340 occasions.

SCHEDULE OF MEDICAL INSPECTION.—This is on the lines approved by the Board of Education, and is printed at length in previous annual reports.

NUMBER OF CHILDREN EXAMINED AT THE STATUTORY MEDICAL INSPECTION.—857 children were inspected according to the Schedule, and as mentioned in previous reports, there are many entrants and leavers at the intermediate ages who only remain at the Schools for short period, and many of whom probably on that account escape inspection.

The following table shows the number inspected at each School, arranged according to age and sex :—

The report will now deal in order with the various points enumerated in the Schedule

PREVIOUS HISTORY.—The following particulars are supplied by the parents or guardians with regard to the previous history of illness in the 857 children inspected.

	No. of children in Infants' Departments.	No. of children in the Higher Departments.	Total.	Percentage.
Measles	302	432	734	85.6
Whooping Cough	179	257	436	50.0
Chicken Pox	99	174	273	31.8
Mumps	41	136	177	20.6
Scarlet Fever	7	39	46	5.3
Diphtheria	8	24	32	3.7
Rheumatism	1	6	7	
Epilepsy	2	2	4	
Enteric Fever	1	2	3	
Tubercle	1	1	2	
Chorea .. ..	..	2	2	
Nephritis	1	..	1	

CHILDREN REFERRED FOR FURTHER EXAMINATION.—123 children were excluded from the time of inspection for more or less definite periods, in consequence of the condition found at the Inspection. The reasons for such action are tabulated below :—

Verminous condition (slight or marked)	114
Whooping Cough	3
Chorea	4
Septic eye disease	1
Mental condition	1
Total	123

PRESENCE OF PARENTS AT MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.—A proportion of 55.5 per cent. of children were accompanied by parents ; the proportion being much larger in the Infants' Schools (70 per cent.) while in the Higher Departments it was correspondingly lower. Few of the parents of the older boys appear to think it necessary to attend. The general attendance of parents (476 in number) on the whole, however, is well up to the average of previous years.

HEIGHT AND WEIGHT.—These are noted in the case of every child, and the calculations made are often of great importance in certain cases, in which re-examinations are found necessary.

CLOTHING AND FOOTGEAR.—The following notes were made with regard to these :—

Both Clothing and Footgear—

Clothing insufficient and Footgear useless	5
--	---

Clothing only—

Insufficient	5
Dirty	8
Pediculous	1

Footgear only—

Insufficient and useless	16
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CLEANLINESS OF HEAD AND BODY.—There is a progressive improvement to be noted in the standard of personal cleanliness. 121 children at the Statutory Inspection were found to be infested with pediculi or their ova in the hair; 59 of these were very slight cases, 61 were more marked, and 1 was a very gross case of neglect and carelessness. 13 prosecutions for “dirty” heads took place during the year.

With regard to body conditions, 47 children were noted as presenting a fleabitten condition of skin (18 slight, 25 marked, 4 extreme cases). 3 children were presented with the bodies in a very dirty condition, and 6 were pediculous.

SECTION 122, CHILDRENS’ ACT.—Two children were the subject of proceedings taken under this Act. They were constantly found in an extremely verminous condition; notices, warnings, and periodical exclusions having not the slightest effect on the parents. The children were removed to the Isolation Hospital and thoroughly cleansed; later on they were found again in a verminous condition. The parent was prosecuted, and fined 10/- or 7 days’ imprisonment.

The ordinary procedure adopted by the Education Authority with regard to verminous conditions is as follows :—A written notice with directions as to treatment, as printed below.

Aldershot Education Committee.

PRIVATE NOTICE.

To the Parents or Guardians of.....

DEAR SIR OR MADAM,

Your attention is drawn to the state of this child's head. the condition makes it impossible for.....to be allowed to remain in the School.

By attention to the directions given on the other side, this condition should be easily remedied.

The Committee feel sure that you will assist them in maintaining the health and cleanliness of the scholars under their care by giving this your immediate attention.

.....

Head Teacher.

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The instructions to the head teachers, and the directions as to subsequent action to be taken by the Attendance Officer in cases of non-compliance with the notice are explained in the following instruction note issued by the Education Committee.

1. In case a child be found, on examination, to be verminous, the following notice be sent to the parent by the Head Teacher with printed instructions on the back :—

“ Dear Sir or Madam,

Your attention is drawn to the state of this child's head. The condition makes it impossible for to be allowed to remain in the School.

By attention to the directions given on the other side, this condition should be easily remedied.

The Committee feel sure that you will assist them in maintaining the health and cleanliness of the scholars under their care by giving this your immediate attention.”

2. In case the excluded child does not return to School clean within three days from its exclusion the Clerk is to be notified, and he will at once give notice to the parent that unless the child returns to School clean within seven days from the receipt of the notice the parent will be prosecuted without further warning.
3. This prosecution is to follow as a matter of course, the Attendance Officer obtaining the signatures of two members to the necessary form, and taking out a summons without further reference to the Committee.
4. The Head Teachers in the several Schools are empowered to examine children, and shall exclude them if found verminous.
5. If a child has been excluded as verminous by any Head Teacher, that Head Teacher may re-examine the child when presented for re-admission, and if found clean admitted, but should the child still be verminous they will again exclude it. If the child has been excluded by the Medical Officer of Health or Nurse, then the re-admission shall not take place except the child be certified clean by the M.O.H. or Nurse.
6. In case any parent shall refuse to send the child, excluded by the M.O.H. or Nurse, to either of them for re-admission, the fact shall be at once notified to the Clerk, who will cause a notice to be sent to the parent that the child will be admitted, but if found verminous the parent will be prosecuted without further notice.
7. Should the child excluded as verminous present a medical certificate of fitness, the child shall be admitted and the circumstances reported to the Clerk, who will communicate to the M.O.H.

NUTRITION.—46 children (5.3 per cent.) were found to be considerably below the average as regards the state of their physical health. I carefully examined the morbid conditions when present in these children and have tabulated them below :—

Seriously defective, and septic teeth associated with enlarged glands	11
Ditto ditto enlarged tonsils and adenoids ..	7
Ditto ditto verminous condition and neglect ..	5
Ditto ditto insufficient food and clothing ..	1
Ditto ditto ear disease with discharge ..	2

Ditto ditto defective vision	..	..	3
Enlarged tonsils and adenoids	..	..	4
Vermineous condition and ear disease	..	..	1
Heart disease	..	..	3
Rickets	..	..	2
Worms	..	..	1
Inherited disease	..	..	6

STATE OF THE TEETH.—The table below shows the condition of the teeth of the children examined. The expression “somewhat defective” means that there are less than 4 defective teeth present, while “seriously defective” means 4 or more in that condition :—

	5-6	6-7	7-8	8-9	9-10	10-11
No. of children examined	253	83	59	62	47	37
Sound (32 per cent.)	78	25	1	25	8	9
Somewhat defective	80	24	27	19	25	16
Seriously defective (39 per cent.)	95	34	31	18	14	12

	11-12	12-13	13-14	14-15	15-16	Total
No. of children examined	31	25	237	22	1	857
Sound (32 per cent.)	12	7	104	6	1	276
Somewhat defective	11	14	102	13	..	331
Seriously defective (39 per cent.)	8	4	31	3	..	250

It will be noted that nearly 70 per cent. of the children attending the Schools have their teeth in a defective condition, while nearly 30 per cent. have a large number of their teeth in that state. Between the ages of 7 and 8 there was only one child out of 59 with perfect teeth ; and the amount of disease in the permanent teeth of the older children is very lamentable, when one remembers that with proper care of the teeth and conservative treatment by a dentist, it could be all prevented or arrested. The Education Committee have under consideration a scheme for providing dental treatment in the future.

TONSILS AND ADENOIDS.—131 children were found to have enlarged tonsils, or adenoids, or both ; in 44 of these recommendations for surgical treatment were issued.

GLANDS.—As is well known a large proportion of children have chronically enlarged glands, which are commonly due to one or more of three conditions, namely, diseased and septic teeth, pediculi, and enlarged tonsils and adenoids ; in exceptional cases, of course, other affections may have a place. In 1913, 347 children out of the 857 examined had chronic enlargement of the glands of the neck.

EXTERNAL EYE DISEASE.—The following conditions were noted under this heading :—

Strabismus	17
Nebula of Cornea	7
Blepharitis	4
Conjunctivitis	2

VISION.—The usual method of procedure in cases of suspected visual errors is as follows—All children who cannot read $\frac{6}{9}$ are referred for further examination by me at the Inspection Clinic ; in this way 58 cases were examined by me under atropine, and appropriate glasses prescribed where found necessary.

EAR DISEASE—DEAFNESS.—19 cases of organic ear disease were noted, and 48 cases of slight or marked deafness, this number of course including the cases with diseased organs of hearing. A large number of cases of slight hearing defects are found to be due to accumulations of cerumen, from which for some reason, certain children appear to be more prone than others. In a certain number again the presence of adenoid vegetations in the pharynx with catarrh of the Eustachian Tube was found to be the cause of the defects of hearing.

SPEECH.—18 cases, mostly of lisping, occasionally of stammering, were noted.

MENTAL CONDITIONS.—3 children were reported by me as mentally defective, while 30 children are to be described as very dull or very backward, or both. 20 of these had physical defects (vision or hearing) which accounted for their mental condition to a large extent.

HEART DISEASES.—7 children were found to have organic disease of the heart ; in one the condition being congenital.

LUNGS.—26 children were found to be suffering from minor lung conditions, Bronchial Catarrh, etc., the resulting some cases of Measles, and in others of ordinary colds. On the other hand no actual case of grave disease (e.g. Tuberculosis)

was noted among those sent for the Statutory Inspection. In one case, where the state of mal-nutrition was very marked, and it seemed exceedingly probable that the condition would result in Tuberculosis of the Lung, we took a great deal of trouble in getting him sent to a Convalescent Home by the sea, where he spent about two months. He showed on his return a very marked and gratifying improvement in his condition ; in this case we had great help from the Vicar, and also from the Central Aid Committee, who contributed to the expense.

NERVOUS SYSTEM.—10 children were noted as having an excitable and unstable nervous temperament.

RICKETS.—28 scholars (3 per cent.) presented evidence in the conformation of Cranium, Thorax, Long Bones, or Teeth, of having suffered in early childhood from that state of mal-nutrition, popularly known as “rickets.”

DEFORMITIES.—One case of marked spinal curvature was noted.

INFECTIOUS OR CONTAGIOUS DISEASE.—2 children actually suffering from Whooping Cough who should have been absentees on the ground of so suffering, were presented at the Inspection.

OTHER DISEASES AND DEFECTS.—The remaining defects which are not included under any of the previous headings, were classified as follows :—Epilepsy, 3 cases ; Infantile Paralysis, 2 ; Hernia and Cleft Palate and other conditions, 2 cases of each ; and 1 case each of Pyrexia, Congenital Ptosis, Dental Abscess, Lachrymal Duct Stenosis, Chronic Desquamation of Skin, and Incontinence of Urine (? imbecile case).

NON ROUTINE INSPECTIONS.—627 “special” cases were seen by me at the Inspection Clinic in addition to those enumerated under the Statutory Inspections. The following table shews the defects, ailments or conditions which were present, and which were referred for treatment :—

Non Routine Exclusions	..	..	219
Errors of Refraction	..	..	60
Disease or Septic Conditions of Ears	..	..	48
Diseases of Throat	..	..	40
Enlarged Tonsils and Adenoids	..	..	19
Septic Eye Conditions	..	..	13
Minor Skin Conditions	..	..	12
Infectious Disease Contacts	..	..	26
Impetigo	..	..	12

Pyrexia or Signs of Acute Illness	..	17
Minor Accidents	.. ..	10
Enlargement of Glands	.. ..	8
Ulcers of Cornea	.. ..	6
Insufficient Clothing or Shoes	.. ..	7
Dental Conditions	.. ..	6
Mal-Nutrition	.. ..	6
Mental Defect	.. ..	4
Minor Lung Conditions	.. ..	4
Chorea	.. ..	3
Bronchocele	.. ..	2
Interstitial Keratitis	.. ..	2
Heart Disease	.. ..	1
Mastitis	.. ..	1
Hysterical Monoplegia	.. ..	1
Epilepsy	.. ..	1
Tuberculosis of Joint	.. ..	1
Tuberculosis of Glands	.. ..	1
Hernia	.. ..	1
Acute Rheumatism	.. ..	1
Alleged Indecent Assault	.. ..	1
Minor Conditions	.. ..	86
Re-examinations not included in above	..	80
		<hr/> 620

EXCLUSIONS OF INDIVIDUAL SCHOLARS.—Absence which is due to the common infectious diseases is notified to me at once by the Head Teachers, and the cases are followed up by the School Nurse. The following notifications were sent me during 1913 :—

Measles	.. ..	114
Rubella	.. ..	11
Chicken Pox	.. ..	25
Mumps	.. ..	13

The East End Infants' School was closed under Art. 53 (*b*) from May 2nd until June 9th, owing to Measles. For the same reason the West End Infants' School was closed for 2 weeks (May 27th to June 9th), and the Roman Catholic Infants' Department from June 4th to June 30th.

NON ROUTINE EXCLUSIONS.—219 "special" exclusions (in addition to those excluded at the Statutory Inspections) were directed during the year, the several causes being as follows :—

Verminous or dirty conditions	..	110
Ringworm	.. ..	68
Scabies	.. ..	10
Impetigo	.. ..	5
Eye Disease	.. ..	5
Mumps	.. ..	6
Whooping Cough	.. ..	5
Rubella	3
Chicken Pox	4
Otorrhoea	1
Incontinence of Urine	1
Deaf and Dumb	1

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SPECIAL REPORTS TO CLERK OF THE EDUCATION COMMITTEE.
—Certain matters were reported by me to the Clerk in connection with the following :—

- (1) Absence of proper provision of towels, and dirty condition of lavatory at the West End Infants' School.
- (2) Omission of proper cleansing of desks, etc., at the East End Schools.
- (3) Request for notice to parent by Clerk in accordance with Sec. 122 Children's Act.
- (4) Mentally deficient child.
- (5) Deaf and dumb child.
- (6) School girl in immoral home surroundings.

THE TEACHING OF HYGIENE IN THE SCHOOLS—PHYSICAL EXERCISE.—Hygiene lessons are given in all the Schools in accordance with the Board's syllabus. More time should, however, be devoted to this subject. An Instructor attends twice weekly at the Schools for the purpose of teaching physical exercise.

REVIEW OF ACTION TAKEN, TREATMENT, FOLLOWING UP, ETC.—The following table shews the large amount of individual attention and work that has been done in this important part of the medical administration.

	Deafness and Ear Disease	Tonsils and Adenoids	Enlarged Glands (special cases)	Ringworm	Skin eruptions including Impetigo and Scabies	Hernia	Other diseases and defects	Teeth	Vision	Visits to Schools	Visits to Homes	Children cleansed
Totals ..	86	90	2	82	17	4	45	29	143	340	860	2
Cured ..	34	43		70	16	3	24	5	..	..	..	..
Improved ..	26	..	1	..	..	..	10	1	2	..	..	..
Still having treatment ..	13	..	..	10	..	1	5	..	9	..	..	..
No improvement ..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nothing done ..	1	8	..	..	..	..	1	21	3	..	..	..
Left school ..	10	9	..	2	1	..	2	2	9	..	..	..
Parents refuse ..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..
Glasses obtained ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	108	..	..	..
Glasses not obtained ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..
Treatment not advised ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
Sanatorium ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Convalescent Home ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Waiting to go into Hos- pital ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Parents promised ..	..	17	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Treated by the School ..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nurse under the direc- tion of the Medical Officer ..	65	..	..	45	6	..	2	..	123	..	..	..

I have to acknowledge very warmly the assistance which is always given so freely and cordially by the Head Teachers.

The School Nurse also is indefatigable in her earnest endeavour to secure a high standard of personal cleanliness in the various departments, and also in the rigorous " following up " of cases for treatment which would otherwise be probably passed over and entirely forgotten. In this connection it may be mentioned that not one, but large numbers of parents have expressed the greatest appreciation of one of the results of Medical Inspection, namely, the discovery and treatment of defects that would otherwise have been unnoticed or were, in fact, actually unknown to them. In addition, many parents have expressed their satisfaction with the great benefit resulting to the Schools from the insistent methods for promoting cleanliness.

As previously mentioned, the question of dental treatment under the authority of the Education Committee, is one which I am glad to hear is about to engage their attention.

A number of cases which require minor surgical operations (e.g. enlarged tonsils and adenoids), have been unable to secure treatment at the local Hospital, since, it is understood, the numbers of such cases place an undue strain upon the resources of the Honorary Staff. And, as it is both necessary and desirable that children who are thus reported to be in a condition to require surgical treatment, should obtain that treatment, it will become a matter of necessity for the Committee to give the question their early consideration.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

E. W. ROUTLEY.

